

# KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

New Series—No. 40. Vol. II.]

LEXINGTON, K. MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 181.

[Vol. 50.

**THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE**  
IS PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING, BY  
**F. BRADFORD, JR.**  
At Two Dollars per annum, paid in advance, or  
Three Dollars at the end of the Year.

## Commission Warehouse

**JEREMIAH NEAVE & SON,**  
Of Cincinnati, Ohio,  
Have erected large and commodious

**Brick Warehouses & Cellars**

For the reception of all kinds of Merchandise, Manufactures and Produce, for Storage, and Sale on Commission, for forwarding by the river or to country merchants. Bills and debts collected and punctually remitted. Purchases made and generally all BROKERAGE and COMMISSION BUSINESS, transacted.

St. C. Cincinnati, February 19—

**Kentucky Insurance Office,**  
1st September, 1816.

A QUARTERLY MEETING of the Stockholders in the Kentucky Insurance Company, will be held at their office on Monday, October 7, at 12 o'clock.

By order of the President and Directors,

37-07 C. BRADFORD, Clerk.

## (P) NOTICE

That application will be made at the next County Court, to be held for Fayette County, to establish an inspection of Tobacco, Hemp & Flour, in Lexington, at the Ware House of

JOHN BRADFORD,

ROBT. WICKLIFFE.

Sept. 9, 1816. —57-4t

John Norton.

## DRUGGIST,

Opposite the Insurance Bank, Main St. Lexington. HAS received an extensive assortment of Fresh Medicines, Paints, Dye-Stuffs, Perfumes, Pocket and Key Instruments, Scientifics, Spring and Crown Lancets, Scales and Weights, &c. Physicians, Merchants and the public, will be supplied on the lowest terms, wholesale or retail. He has on hand 200lb. Stone Ochre, which he will sell low for cash.

August 17, 1816. —34-

## TOBACCO.

THE subscribers will pay Cash for Tobacco—Persons desirous of contracting for their crops, not yet ready for delivery, will find it advantageous to call on the subscribers, before they dispose of the same.

J. & T. G. PRENTISS.

Lexington, August 8. —33

## For Sale,

THE HOUSE & LOT in Market street, now occupied by Mr. Desforges, first door below the new Presbyterian Church, and third above the Episcopalian.—For terms apply to Mr. John L. Martin, or to the subscriber, one and one-fourth miles north of Lexington.

JABEZ VIGUS.

April 8, 1816. —16-1t

## Tobacco Wanted.

I Will advance Merchandise at the lowest cash prices, to any of my acquaintance, on account of their present crop of Tobacco, to be delivered in the leaf at the Manufactory of Mr. Henry Kelly in Lexington, and I will allow the highest price at time of delivery.

AND STANTON.

July 13, 1816. —29-1t

## Weaving.

THE subscriber informs his customers and the public, that he has removed to one of widow Russell's houses in Jefferson-Street, where he continues to carry on the weaving of Broad Damask and Danner figured Carpets, Counterpanes, Double Coverlets, Birdie, Huckaback, Satinets, &c. &c. &c. GEORGE THOMSON.

## Soap and Candle Factory.

THE subscriber will give the highest price in cash the ensuing fall and winter for

Tallow, Hog's Lard and Kitchen Grease.

At his Soap and Candle Manufactory on Market street, opposite the south east end of the Transylvania University, where merchants and others may be supplied with Soap, Mould and Dipped Candles, of the best quality and at the shortest notice.

THOMAS TIBBATS.

August 5th, 1816. —32

## Allen & Grant,

Commission Merchants, Pittsburgh,

Inform their friends in the Western Country, that they have removed to the Ware-house lately occupied by G. & C. Anshutz. From the superior conveniences of their Ware-house, and its proximity to the river, the Merchants of Kentucky will find it to their advantage to consign to them.

Pittsburgh, May 6.

## For Sale,

Seven lots on Water Street, beginning below Bradford & Bowles Steam Mill, to the corner of Spring street, opposite the Play-house, the whole containing 200 feet front on Water street, and upwards of 90 feet on Spring street; this ground will be so divided as to make Seven Lots, of about 29 feet each, but if more agreeable to purchasers, will be sold in larger lots.

One-third of the purchase money will be required in hand—on the balance, a liberal credit will be given of one, two and three years. The title is unexceptionable, the situation on one of the most improving streets in Lexington.—Apply to

WILLIAM MACBEAN, or

JOHN WRIGGLESWORTH.

June 20, 1816. —26-1t

## CASH

Will be given for a NEGRO BOY OR MAN,

Of good character, acquainted with driving a Cart, and taking care of Horses.

Inquire of the Printer.

May 23, 1816. —22-1t

Thomas Deye Owings,  
Has removed his

## IRON AND CASTINGS STORE

To the house formerly occupied by Mr. Bartholomew Blount, on Upper and Short streets, opposite colonel Morrison's—where he has on hand

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

## IRONS & CASTINGS, viz.

Pots, Kettles, Skillets, Ovens,

And Irons, &c.

Lexington, 8th Feb.

## WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

20 Carpenters and Mill Wrights,

ALSO

## SEVERAL STONE MASONS,

Acquainted with erecting furnaces for an IRON FOUNDRY, and an experienced man capable of

erecting Iron Work. Also, wanted to contract

with some person or persons to cut 10,000 cords of Wood, before November next. The above work

is wanted near the main road leading from Louis

ville to Vincennes, about fifty miles from Louis

ville. Enquire of Mr. Williamson at French Lick,

or Marshalls, near Lieb Creek, or J. and T. G.

PRENTISS, or John Peck, Lexington, Kentucky.

Also, wanted to purchase several yoke of Oxen

33 August 7th, 1816.

## 500 Dollars Reward !!

ESCAPED from prison in Chillicothe, state of Ohio, on the night of the 4th of June last, JAMES ESSEX, alias JAMES ESSEX CROSBY STERLING.

He is about 30 years of age, five feet seven

inches high, of a fair complexion, thin visage,

light hair, large eyes, Roman nose, large whiskers;

by trade a clother, can work at carding,

or any employment in manufactures, and is also

expert at the sword exercise and boxing. He

is believed came within the last year from

Canada to this state.

The said JAMES ESSEX alias JAMES

ESSEX CROSBY STERLING was committed

to jail last January, on a charge of robbing

the mail of the United States. His partner, who

calls himself THOMAS NOBLE, alias THO

MAS W. NOBLE is now in prison, on a charge

of robbing the mail at the same time. The

above reward will be given for his apprehension,

and delivery, or confinement in any jail

of the United States, so that he can be brought

to trial.

JOHN HAMM,

Marshal of Ohio District.

Zanesville, Ohio, July 25, 1816. —34-6

Those printers who are employed to publish the laws of the U. S. are requested to give this advertisement one insertion a week for six weeks successively, and forward their bills to this office for payment.

## KENTUCKY, scd.

CAMPBELL CIRCUIT COURT—July Term, 1816.

JOHN FOWLER, Complainant,

against

In Chancery.

ANDREW KINKHEAD, Deft.

THIS day came the complainant by his attorney, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, by the affidavit of witnesses, that the defendant Andrew Kinkhead is not to be found at his usual place of abode, so as to be served with process; therefore it is ordered on the motion of the complainant, that unless the said defendant, Andrew Kinkhead, appear here on or before the first day of our next October term, and answer to the complainant's bill, and enter into bond and security to perform the decree of this court that the complainant's bill will be taken for confessed against him. And it is further ordered that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized paper in this state for eight weeks successively.

A copy. Teste.

34-8 THOS. W. KAVANAUGH, n. c.

## KENTUCKY, scd.

CAMPBELL CIRCUIT COURT—July Term, 1816.

JOHN FOWLER, Complainant,

against

In Chancery.

HARRIS' HEIRS, &c. Defts.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court that Lucy Smith, Thomas Harris and Matilda his wife, late Matilda Harris, Francis Harris and the several unknown heirs of John Harris, deceased, and the several unknown heirs of Mary Woodson, deceased, late Mary Harris, are not inhabitants of this commonwealth; therefore on the motion of the complainant, by his counsel, it is ordered that unless the said defendants do appear here on or before the first day of our next October term, and answer to the complainant's bill, the same will be taken for confessed against them. And it is further ordered that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized paper in this state for eight weeks successively.

A copy. Teste.

34-8 THOS. W. KAVANAUGH, n. c.

## KENTUCKY, scd.

CAMPBELL CIRCUIT COURT—July Term, 1816.

JOHN FOWLER, Complainant,

against

In Chancery.

Wm. Rust, Vincent Rust, David Rust,

John Rust, Thos. Birdwhistle, Eliza

beth his wife, Robert Rust, James

Rust and Alexander Rust, Enoch Rust,

Nancy Rust and James Rust, infant

heirs of Enos Rust, dec. defendants,

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court that James Rust is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth; therefore on the complainant's motion, it was ordered, that unless he appear here on or before the first day of our next October term, and answer to the complainant's bill, the same will be taken for confessed against him. And it is further ordered that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some authorized newspaper in this state, for eight weeks successively.

A copy. Teste.

34-8 THOS. W. KAVANAUGH, n. c.

## CARDING & FULLING

[At Royle's Factory, on the Frankfort road, one mile from Lexington.]

Wool carded at 6d. per pound.

Also, Fulling and finishing Cloths, Linseys, &c.

in the best manner, at all times, having water the year round.

## For Sale,

A quantity of very strong coarse Sattinets, very

suitable for Negroes clothing, and some Woollens.

THOMAS ROYLE.

August 15, 1816. —34-1t

## CASH

Will be given for a

NEGRO BOY OR MAN,

Of good character, acquainted with driving a Cart,

and taking care of Horses.

Inquire of the Printer.

WAR DEPARTMENT, July 10, 1816.

**THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,**

That separate proposals will be received at the Office of the Secretary for the Department of War, until the 31st day of October next, inclusive, for the supply of all rations that may be required for the use of the United States, from the 1st day of June, 1817, inclusive to the 1st day of June, 1818, within the States, Territories and Districts, following, viz:

1st. At Detroit, Michilimackinac, Fort Wayne, Chicago, and their immediate vicinities, and at any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the states of Kentucky and Tennessee.

2d. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the Illinois, Indiana and Missouri Territories.

3d. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the Mississippi Territory, the state of Louisiana and their vicinities north of the Gulf of Mexico.

4th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the District of Maine and state of New-Hampshire.

5th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Connecticut and Rhode Island.

6th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of New-York, north of the Highlands and within the state of Vermont.

7th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Massachusetts.

8th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Connecticut and Rhode Island.

9th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of New-York, south of the Highlands, including West-Point and within the state of New-Jersey.

10th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Pennsylvania.

11th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the states of Delaware, Maryland and the District of Columbia.

12th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Virginia.

13th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of North Carolina.

14th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of South Carolina.

15th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Georgia, including that part of the Creek's land lying within the territorial limits of said state.

A ration to consist of one pound and one quarter of beef, or three quarters of a pound of salted pork, eighteen ounces of bread or flour, one gill of rum, whisky or brandy, and at the rate of two quarts of salt, four quarts vinegar, four pounds of soap, and one pound and one half of candles to every hundred rations. The prices of the several component parts of the ration shall be specified, but the United States reserve the right of making such alterations in the price of the component parts of the ration aforesaid, as shall make the price of each part thereof bear a just proportion to the proposed price of the whole ration. The rations are to be furnished in such quantities, that there shall, at all times, during the term of the proposed contract, be sufficient for the consumption of the troops for six months in advance, of good and wholesome provisions, if the same shall be required. It is also to be permitted to all and every of the commandants of fortified places or posts, to call for, at seasons, when the same can be transported, or at any time, in case of urgency, such supplies of like provisions in advance, as in the discretion of the commander shall be deemed proper.

It is understood that the contractor is to be at the expense and risk of issuing the supplies to the troops, and that all losses sustained by the depredations of the enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States, shall be paid by the United States at the price of the article captured or destroyed as aforesaid, on the depositions of two or more persons of credible characters, and the certificates of a commissioned officer, stating the circumstance of the loss, and the amount of the articles for which compensation shall be claimed.

The privilege is reserved to the United States, of requiring that none of the supplies, which may be furnished under any of the proposed contracts, shall be issued, until the supplies which have been, or may be furnished under the contract now in force, have been consumed.

WM. H. CRAWFORD,  
Secretary of War.

July 10—32-10

NAVY DEPARTMENT, August 1.

All officers holding commissions or warrants, or acting in a capacity under the orders or appointment of this Department, are requested to report forthwith by letter, the name of the state or county in which they were respectively born.

N. B. As many officers included in the above order are absent from the United States, the relatives or friends of such are requested to communicate immediately to this Department, the information above required.

B. W. CROWNINGSHIELD.

\* \* \* The printers who are authorised to publish the laws of the United States, are requested to insert this notice in their respective papers once a week for three weeks.

August 12. 38-3

THE KENTUCKY ALMANAC  
FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD

1817.

Is just published and for sale at this Office, by the gross, dozen, or single.

\* Orders from a distance will be strictly attended to.

For Rent,

THAT EXCELLENT

Brick House and Stable,  
Fronting the upper end of the new market house. This house is convenient, and well calculated for a tavern or store, and the stand equal for business to any in town. For terms apply to

JNO. L. MARTIN,  
or D. MEGOWAN.

September 23.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 11.

Capt. Sterling of the ship Nestor, having brought the Editors of the New York Gazette, London and Liverpool papers of the 3d of August, they this day present their readers with several interesting extracts.

Capt. Sterling has in charge Despatches from the American Minister in London, to the government of the United States.

The London Courier of the 30th of July, the Ministerial paper, copies the following article from the Morning Post, without remark.

The fair presumption therefore, is that the momentous news thus announced, is correct.

"We regret to hear, that in the continued indisposition of our amiable and beloved Princess, her illustrious Lord and the Nation are alike disappointed in the hopes to which the first symptoms so fondly and so universally gave rise. In plain language, her Royal Highness has experienced a miscarriage."

Lord Exmouth's squadron sailed from England for Algiers, on Sunday the 28th of July, and had a good offing before 11 o'clock.

The London papers speak of the American squadron as a part of the force to be employed in the destruction of the Algerines.

Sir Robert Wilson and Mr. Bruce received orders to quit France on Friday morning. They were escorted to Calais by a captain of the gendarmerie, and we believe are arrived in town.

The three persons (patriots of 1816) condemned to death, were to be executed yesterday.

The Dey of Algiers has united all the other Barbary powers in his cause. At Larache, a town belonging to the emperor of Morocco, several Christians have been assassinated, the ships in the harbor burnt, and the crews sent into slavery.

A Turkish squadron is about to be sent to Algiers!

ANCONA, July 12.

We have received news from Africa; it appears that the Dey of Algiers has engaged in his quarrel all the Barbary powers, and that the emperor of Morocco follows the same system of attack against the Christians. Larache has been the theatre of new misfortunes to humanity: the crews of all the vessels in the harbor were made prisoners, and the ship burned; several persons were assassinated, and the remainder thrown into slavery.

EXECUTION OF PLEIGNIER, &c.

Yesterday at mid day the vehicle of the Conciergerie arrived at the Bicetre, to convey the convicts Pleignier, Carboneau and Tolleran to the Palace of Justice. On being informed of this Tolleran exclaimed, "we are lost!"

Carboneau was deeply affected. Pleignier said nothing but appeared absorbed in thought.

Tolleran requested that two petitions which he had left in his cell should be handed to him, the one addressed to his royal highness Monsieur, & the other to the Attorney General.

Carboneau asked also for three petitions which he had prepared, one to Monsieur, the other to the Prefect of Police, and the third to the Attorney General. These petitions were given to them. They then mounted the vehicle which was waiting for them and which was escorted by eight gendarmes. On their way they spoke highly of the Prefect and of the manner in which they had been treated in prison. They placed much dependence on the effect of their petitions, alluded to some circumstances in their life and especially those which led them into fatal projects; but they believed that they were taken to the Conciergerie (Palace of Justice) only to hear the decision on their appeal in cassation. Tolleran retained his firmness and all his presence of mind.

At one o'clock they arrived at the Conciergerie. They were placed in three separate apartments, and the head gaoler read to each a letter from the Attorney General, containing the rejection of their appeal. He at the same time, announced to them that the execution of the sentence must take place that same evening. Pleignier showed the deepest despair, and wept copiously; he repeated, "I thought I had my pardon: I wish to speak to the Attorney General." Then, after his old manner, he requested to speak to the king. Carboneau, listened to his fate, with resignation. Tolleran said to the keeper, "I suspected that this would happen." At this moment the three clergymen charged to administer the last consolations of religion, made their appearance. Tolleran thinking he saw a movement of hesitation in his confessor, said to him, taking off his cap, "Approach, Sir, I know what I owe to a Minister of Religion."

The three clergymen remained with the convicts until six o'clock, preparing them for death. The Attorney General, the Prefect of Police, and one of the gentlemen of the court, came down into the prison to receive the revocation which Pleignier persisted in saying he wished to make. After having drawn up the minutes of his answers, the Attorney General waited upon the Chancellor with them, who had come to the Conciergerie that morning to receive them. We understand he made no discovery whatever, but spoke merely of vague and irrelevant matters. Pleignier was profoundly depressed. Carboneau appeared tranquil, and Tolleran quite resigned. They then asked for some broth and a glass of wine which were given them.

At half past seven the Attorney General returned from the Chancellor, and ordered the sentence to be forthwith executed. The three convicts were brought forth into the lobby of the prison. Pleignier made much resistance to his being undressed. He begged with a wild air, to speak again but once, sometimes to the King, sometimes to the Attorney General, and then to the gaoler. The executioner having repeatedly observed to him that resistance was useless, the Abbe Montes, his confessor, intreated him to be resigned, and submit to the will of God: "No, no," said Pleignier, "it is not so, it was my blindness; I did nothing of myself—I would speak to some one?" When his hands were tied, he complained that the rope was too tight; it was loosened—Next according to the mode prescribed by law, they drew a cord round his waist, in order to stop the blood. It was with considerable difficulty that these preparations were finished.

Carboneau succeeded Pleignier on the stool; he kept the most gloomy silence and resigned himself to all that was required of him.

Tolleran maintained his coolness and tranquility to the last; he several times repeated that he was innocent, but that he thought he did not deserve to die. He asked for a glass of water, which he drank without the least trembling, although the glass was filled to the brim. "I pardon Pleignier (said he) with all my heart; he is the author of my death, but I do not wish the same to him." The only emotion of sensibility which he manifested was the recollection of his family.

When the executioner put over his shoul-

ders a white cloth tied before, he appeared to regret that his face was covered, because, he said, it could not be seen whether he died with firmness.

He bade adieu in a very friendly manner to his keeper; the executioner's assistant supported Pleignier, who appeared ready to fall at every step.

Pleignier sat in the front of the cart; Carboneau was in the middle; Tolleran at the end; this was the inverse order to that in which they were executed.

The cart set off from the court of the prison at a quarter before 8. From 3 to 4 o'clock the whole space from the gaol to the place of execution was covered with an immense crowd.

The convicts were able to convince themselves of the love and devotedness of the French people for their legitimate sovereign—the air rang with shouts of Vive le Roi! They waved their hats, and manifested in every manner their attachment to the best of Princes. Tolleran, hearing these universal acclamations, told his confessor that he answered them from the bottom of his heart; he appeared penetrated with repentance and genuine remorse.

Having reached the place of execution, the convicts mounted the scaffold, while an usher read with a loud voice the sentence of the Assize Court on the steps of the Hotel de Ville. The executioner took off from them the black cap. Pleignier and Carboneau went down, Tolleran remained alone; and being fastened to the swing-board of the instrument of death, had his right hand cut off on a block and was immediately beheaded. Carboneau and Pleignier successively underwent the same punishment, but with much less firmness. Shouts of Vive le Roi! Vivent les Bourbons! were anew heard from the whole of the place de Grève, and from the quays. Their remains were immediately conveyed to the cemetery of Taugirard.

From the *Missionary Register*.

Another Woman burnt alive.—The following narrative is given by Mr. John Peter, an Armenian, who acts as Missionary at Balastore, in conjunction with the Baptist Society. It is extracted from a letter of his, dated Balastore, September 6, 1814.

A horrible thing was done in this town a few days ago. Ochob, a neighbor of mine, died aged 60 or 70 years, having four or five married sons, several daughters, and also grand children. He used to work for me, and I had many times been at his shop, and spoke there the words of eternal life to his sons, and others, as well as to him, often at his house and my own. His answer was always favorable. He acknowledged me to be a true preacher of the way of God, and was very religious in his own humanities.

About eight months ago he came to me and asked for one of our books, wishing to read it at his own house. I was very glad to give him an Orissa New Testament, which he continued reading or hearing.

About a month ago he fell sick; and on Saturday last, as I was returning from preaching to a large congregation at Moottigunj, one of his sons returned the Orissa Testament: and, yesterday morning, I heard the man was dead, and that his wife, aged 45 or 55 years, was going to die with her beloved husband's body, in the burning flame. I was very sorry: I had known of his sickness before the book was returned to me, I would certainly have endeavored to approach his death bed with the news of salvation. Alas! I cannot help it: the soul is gone.

I sent word to his sons, that I wished to speak with his mother; but they refused my entrance into their house, and desired me, if I wished to speak with her, to go to the place of burning, which was on the high road a little distance from the town. I watched the opportunity, and about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, I was informed that the miserable woman had been led out from her house, the corpse of her husband having been carried a little before to the place, under the shade of a large tree. Hearing this, I went thither.

Finding her in the midst of a large crowd, and surrounded with a great noise, and a band of music, I knew not how to get to her, but some of the crowd immediately helped me. I joined my hands and implored the musicians to let me pass to her for five minutes, that I might speak to her. I said, "I am very sorry for her." Upon this the crowd (near one thousand men) gave me room to approach, and all the musicians stopped their music. As soon as I got before her, I saw about twenty women surrounding her, and she in a most fantastic dress. Almost her whole body was covered with garlands. She had on a large cap of flowers, and her forehead was covered with red paint. She had a cocoa nut in her hand; but seemed not to believe me. Afterwards she said "no, no," when I was dissuading her from going to the fire.

The crowd did not like me to be near her any longer. However, I entreated her to speak to me; which she did, but it was through her nose, so that I was not able to understand her. She gave me two flowers. I told her I did not want flowers, but her life. She shook her head. Then I again said, "Do thyself no harm. If you do it I am free from your blood." She, and the crowd then proceeded to the place of death.

I am sorry I was not able to do her any good; I followed, warning her and the crowd against the horrible crime, with the New Testament, I cried out, "Do thyself no harm; this is a sin against God, and is unpardonable. I am servant of God, and I love your soul."

This, it seems, caused her to occupy part of the evening in writing on "the subject of her woes." The following is nearly the whole of it—that part only being left out which does not concern herself in any way. It was sent to the person who had left the bible in the room.—We shall keep the reader no longer from the production, than to assure him that we believe it to be genuine.

You may think it was idle curiosity that prompted me to look at your papers.

In taking up the bible, I observed the note (or lines) \*

I see you think the woman inconstant. This worst of all crimes cannot be laid to my charge.—A too constant heart has made me a prisoner. The relations of this cruel first husband persecuted me with the hope to convict me for two marriages, and in the hope that I will give up an estate worth twenty thousand dollars—made mine beyond the power of recall—but 'hey are mistaken—it is impossible to change the firm determination of my soul—the firmness of my character provokes them—but the ill treatment of Mr. C. which is still remembered by me will not suffer me to grant any favour to any one of them.

"My dear lost Richard was heir to upwards of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars—in case of his death it fell to Mrs. —, of Lexington, Kentucky. She is my accuser to Simon Snyder—a first cousin to Smith, the playmate of his infancy and heir to his fortune, informed John Birns of Philadelphia, that I intended to save my dear Richard's life—I need not say more—I know you can at once discern the motive.

Bigamy is the crime for which they carry me to Philadelphia although they would have it said that it was to stand a trial for ill intentions against Simon Snyder. Left by one man to endure all the ills of life, by industry I maintained four children. Happy in the little circle of my family, I dreamt not of harm. Unfortunately I beheld my dear departed Richard Smith—and loved him with a passion death cannot destroy. He was by birth an Irishman, young, gay and handsome—but alas! he was rash. I live to lament, and A—e his death.—Woe be to the authors of it. May their days be embittered with eternal pangs. I despise their power and defy them. All my hopes and fears rest in the silent grave with this dear object of my earthly love—and while the smile of pleasure plays on my visage, the thorn of misery pierces my heart.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 11.

The London papers mention that some serious discontents have been shewn in Sweden and Norway, and that there is a prospect that the king of Sweden would not long survive.

It seems to be supposed that the decease of the old king may further disturb the tranquility of the kingdom. We believe that the crown prince, who has been adopted by the reigning monarch as his son, and acknowledged as the heir apparent to the crown in the most solemn manner, is very generally and deservedly popular in both kingdoms, and that his succession to the throne is likely

to take place without any serious danger of convulsions in the government.

Aurora.

THE NORTH EAST STORM.

About the middle of the last century, Dr. Franklin, prepared himself to observe, in Philadelphia, an *eclipse of the moon*; he was disappointed by a cloudy sky and rain, with wind from the north east. He supposed that his friends in Boston, (more than 200 miles north east of Philadelphia) had also been disappointed; but, in a few days, he found that they had a clear sky and a good observation of the eclipse. This induced him to make such observations on the *North East Storm*, as proved that it begins in the *South West*, and that the rain begins to fall about an hour earlier at Philadelphia than at Boston; or, it moves about 200 miles an hour. This storm the most regular on the states east of the Alleghany,

# Kentucky Gazette.

LEXINGTON, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 30.

"True to his charge—  
"He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;  
"News from all nations lamb'ring at his back."

We have accounts from Vera Cruz to the beginning of July. The death of Morellos had not depressed the spirits of the patriots. Actions happen in rapid succession. One army of the patriots had advanced towards the capital of Mexico, and a part had even entered a suburb of that city—whilst another had approached Vera Cruz, and laid waste the country round it. The Congress had again assembled. General Morellos was a priest, and before he was hung, he had been confined in the inquisition, and formally divested of his clerical character.—The account adds, that it is singular that the two most active officers of the Mexican revolution should be priests.

Reports have reached Georgia that Pensacola has been captured by the South American patriots.—A fleet from Cartagena supposed to be destined for that quarter was some time since anchored off the mouth of the Mississippi.

*State of France.*—The minds of the people seem to be continually engaged at the sight of public executions taking place in almost all the cities; and the executioners are the only men busily employed towards the public reformation.

A second massacre of the Protestants has taken place in France—more than a thousand had been massacred in the department of Gard—several women had been whipped to death—and none of the murderers brought to justice.

General Monton Duvernot was executed at Lyons on the 25th July.

It is calculated that the natives of Britain now in France, who have gone abroad, either from motives of curiosity, or for cheap living, will expend not less than 10 millions sterling, or near 45 millions of dollars per year.

The King of Denmark has acceded to what is called the Holy Alliance—a treaty made between the principal powers of Europe, under the pretext of securing the peace of that continent, but in reality to enslave the human intellect and forge new fetters for their subjects. Like every other scheme of villainy formed by these monsters, this alliance is made in the name of the most holy and undivided trinity.

The King of Württemberg has created his son-in-law, Jerome Bonaparte, late King of Westphalia, duke of Montfort, who, with his wife, is about to settle in the Austrian dominions.

Bonaparte.—When captain White arrived in London from St. Helena, he brought despatches to the 6th of June. These despatches were deemed so important that "circulars were sent round to all the cabinet ministers with the contents." Now, we are informed by an arrival at Norfolk, &c., that a British ship of war direct from St. Helena to Barbadoes, brings an account that Bonaparte escaped from St. Helena on the 22d of June. If this report be not (but probably it is) mere fable, the British must have dismissed Napoleon from their "holy keeping."

N.Y. Col.

The British threaten to drain Lake Champlain. We must send Macdonough there, to dam the diggers, &c. But, the British are certainly great drainers: having drained this country of all its cash and much of its reason!

N.Y. Col.

NASHVILLE, Sept. 24.

From Col. CANNON, who has just returned from the Chickasaw nation, we learn that there are strong grounds to suppose that our commissioners will be able to procure the objects of their meeting.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 13.

The Spaniards have at last committed an outrage upon the United States which leaves us no alternative between immediate and ample redress and disgrace. The United States schooner Firebrand, of 6 guns and 35 men, commanded by Lieutenant Cunningham, has been fired upon without provocation, by three Spanish corvettes, whereby an American seaman was killed. We have not been able to learn in what part of the gulf of Mexico the Dons found an opportunity of thus signalizing their valor; but it is certain that though the Firebrand had the American colors flying, she escaped total destruction only by superior sailing.

Oreans Gaz.

The intelligence received by the Baltimore boat states that the Firebrand was forced to surrender to those three vessels, which kept her for twenty-four hours in their possession. We shall know positively how the case stands by the report made by Lieutenant Cunningham to the Commodore. We hope that as soon as the news of that unheard of aggression will have reached the Bay of St. Louis, some of our men of war in that quarter, will have put to sea, and that ere long we shall learn that those people so brave when they are three against one, have been chastised as they deserve to be.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 16.

SNOW STORM.

A letter dated Hartford, Sept. 12, observes, "It is an astonishing fact, that snow fell yesterday in Springfield, (Mass.) to the depth of two or three inches on a level—and the Vermont mountains have been covered with snow for a number of days. We have had rain here for 12 hours and as cold as November, with the wind at N.E."

PLAQUE AT GUADELOUPE!

Capt. Eaton, from Fort Royal, (Mart.) reports that while at Martinique, a French ship arrived from Havre bound to Gaudaloupe, but did not proceed on her way in consequence of the plague being in that Island. The last advices received at Martinique stated that it had raged to such a degree that half the inhabitants were swept off—no business was transacted. The French frigate Normande arrived at Fort Royal 20th August from the Saints, and was to sail in one or two days for France. The French troops were daily expected at Martinique, to take possession of the Island, and the British preparing to leave.

*British West Indies.*—The Boston Centinel of Wednesday last, states, that the editors have seen letters from Barbadoes to the 9th of August, which mention that troops were sailing from all the Islands for Jamaica, where an insurrection of slaves was expected.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 16.

The brig Boxer captain Mix, arrived at this port yesterday, in 48 days from Smyrna, and 25 from Gibraltar.

Capt. Mix informs us that the expedition under lord Exmouth, arrived at Gibraltar on the 9th, and sailed thence on the 14th of August for Algiers. This second "invincible Armada" consisted of 18 sail, among which were two three deckers, and three 74's together with a flotilla of gun boats, bomb-buckets, &c. The Dutch admiral followed in the wake of his lordship.

Advices received at Gibraltar from Algiers, stated that the Dey was well prepared to receive his opponents and that he was determined to defend himself desperately. Many French Engineers had entered his service.

The British frigate with the Algerine ambassador to the sublime Porte remained at the Isle of Tenedos, the grand Seignior refusing to allow her to pass the Bosphorus. The ambassador wished to be landed at the Island; but the commander of the frigate declared he would not carry him back to Algiers, unless he was allowed to land him at Constantinople.

Messrs Savary and Lallemand had been some time at Smyrna. The latter had left that place it was supposed, for England. Mr. Savary remained, and was preparing a narrative of the late events. And he states that Napoleon was received by captain Maitland on condition that he should remain in England.

The captain Pacha of Turkey, with 25 sail was on a cruise to the Archipelago.

LONDON, July 26.

The Barber Corsairs swarm in the Mediterranean, attacking every Christian ship, and making every Christian a slave. They are said to make a rich harvest; it is their last! The British power is upon the sea; "her arm is on the deep," and will soon be felt in the late events. And he states that Napoleon was received by captain Maitland on condition that he should remain in England.

The captain Pacha of Turkey, with 25 sail

was on a cruise to the Archipelago.

August 1.

Letters received from New-York, dated the 2d ult. were received in town this morning. They state that the ex-king of Spain, Joseph Bonaparte, was at Philadelphia, and had been joined there by a great number of French officers.—It is strongly suspected by well informed persons at New-York, well acquainted with the above parties, that some great object is in view with regard to Spain. Our readers will recollect that Joseph was crowned king of Spain and the Indies, and it is said he has it in contemplation to try his fortune with the Mexican insurgents: he is expected to join them with as many experienced officers as he can collect, and hoist the independent flag in South America, where his presence would be a rallying point to the friends of liberty.

## THEATRE.

The public are requested to observe that no instance of postponing a performance has occurred in the present establishment, and ladies and gentlemen residing in the country may depend on the punctuality of every performance advertised, violent sickness only making an exception.

On Monday Evening, September 30,

Will be performed, a celebrated Tragic Drama, by the author of the Founding of the Forest, called

ADRIAN & ORILLA,

on

A Mother's Vengeance.

To which will be added, a celebrated farce in three acts, never performed here, called

THE LIAR.

The Manager will part with a few subscription tickets—terms may be known at the box-office. For particulars see bills.

Payment to Invalid Pensioners.

I WILL attend at the house of Daniel Weiser, Esq. in the town of Frankfort, on the first Monday in November next, for the purpose of paying the pensions due Invalids resident within the District of Kentucky, and continue three days for said purpose.

ROBERT CROCKETT,

Agent for Invalid Pensioners,

United States.

Printers authorised to publish public advertisements, will please to give the above a place in their papers till the first of November, and forward their accounts for payment.

CASH WILL BE GIVEN

for

Wheat and Shelled Corn,

On delivery at the Stone-mill, Water-street, AND. STAINTON.

Sept. 29. 40-

FOR SALE,

ON a long credit, by giving bond and approved security, an

Elegant New Carriage.

Apply to THOMAS T. TODD, Lexington, or JOHN TODD, near Walnut-Hill. 50-

L. GORDON,

(OF NEW-YORK.)

IN passing through this town, has the honor to inform the ladies and gentlemen, that he offers for sale, wholesale and retail, at the New-York prices, an elegant assortment of

Fine Jewellery,

CONSISTING OF

Patent Lever, Musical, Repeating, Horizontal, Plain, Single and Double Cases.

GOLD and SILVER WATCHES.

Chains, Keys, Musical, Fancy and Plain Seals.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

LADIES WATCHES,

Chains, Seals, Keys, &c. Also, Diamond, Pearl, Filiere and Plain Gold Earrings, Rings, Brooches, Bracelets, Hair, Coral, and Cornelian Necklaces, Pearl Hair Dresses, Miniature Settings, Fancy Scent Boxes, Silver Snuff Boxes, Tea Spoons, Thimbles and all kinds of Fancy Pencil Cases, Gold Buttons, Cornelian Beads for Buttons, all of the latest importations and fashions.

\* Old Silver and Gold, and all kinds of valuable Stones taken in exchange.

Ladies and Gentlemen who wish to supply themselves with any article in the above line may depend on the most reasonable terms. Also, Gold and Silversmiths can supply themselves with ornaments to the best advantage.

This assortment is opened in the tavern of Jabez Vigus—room No. 3—where he will remain a few days.

40-41

O. KEEN, Jr. F.

## Tammany Society.

A STATED MEETING of the Sons of Tammany, or Brethren of the Columbian order will be held at the Council Fire of their great Wigwam, on Wednesday evening, the 2d of the month of Travelling, precisely at the going down of the Sun.

Officers for the ensuing year will be elected.

By order,

JAMES W. PALMER, } Secretaries.  
DAVID M'ILVAIN, } Month of Corns 30th, }  
Y. D. 324 } 40-2t.

40-3

WHEAT.

FOUR SHILLINGS Cash per bushel will be given for good clean WHEAT, delivered in Lexington, at the

Alluvion Mills,

Where constantly may be had

Superfine Flour at	\$2 75 pr. cwt.
Fine, do	2 00 do.
Ship Strif,	1 25 do.
Sorts per bushel,	0 17
Bran,	0 12 1 2

BRADFORD & BOWLES.

Alluvion Mills, Sept. 28. 40-1t.

40-1t.

Sale at Auction.

On Wednesday, Oct. 9th, 1816,

AT the dwelling house of Mrs. MARY BECK, all the household and kitchen furniture, together with three Piano Fortes, two Violins and a large collection of the late Mr. Beck's Paintings.—The whole to be sold without reserve, viz.

Drawing Room Furniture.

1 pair Mahogany Card Tables, (very elegant)	
1 pair Oval do do	
3 Piano Fortes.—London make and remarkably fine toned.	
2 very fine Violins—a large collection of Musick.	

12 Chairs, with cushions and dimity covers, trimmed with fringe.

1 Settee do do	
4 Conversation Stools do do	
1 pair elegant embroidered Foot Stools—two Musick Stools	

1 do Fire screens

1 large Pier Glass—4 cornices

1 Suit (4) Chintz Curtains with Silk Drapery, trimmed with rich fringe—very full	
1 pair elegant cut-glass Lamps, to burn oil or candles	
3 set Derbyshire spar Candlesticks	
1 pair Snuffers	

40 Pictures in gilt frames, the productions of Mr. & Mrs. Beck

1 elegant Filiere Box

1 do ornamented with Paintings

1 pair And-Irons Tongs & Shovel

Bed Chamber.

1 extra large fluted four Post Bedstead, richly painted Cornice

1 suit Chintz Curtains, with silk drapery, inside hangings, white, the whole very full and handsomely trimmed with worsted & cotton fringes	
1 suit (2) Windo. & Curtains, Chintz; & Silk Drapery to suit the bed	

1 pair painted Window Cornices

1 Camp Bedstead

1 suit Chintz furniture

3 Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows

Blankets, & cotton imported Counterpanes and Quilts

Fine Table Linen Sheets and Pillow-cases

1 Chest of Drawers

1 Wash-hand stand &

1 Mahogany Dressing Glass

1 Tapestry Carpet

4 Chairs with cushions & Dimity covers, white fringe

Dining Room.

12 Chairs

2 Dining Tables

1 Side do

1 Work do

1 large Kentucky Scotch Carpet

## NATIVE POETRY.

From the Southern Patriot.

In presenting the following effusion to the reader, we cannot but remark that the accusation of poetic barrenness in this country, which foreigners have frequently made—seems to be sinking into silence. We are aware that the combination of moral and national causes, which shall produce in America any of the first rate specimens of poetry, will only have this effect, when the whole circle of LITERATURE shall come into full play. LIBERTY, however, is the nurse of the MUSES—and the recent glorious achievements of our army and navy have moved to utterance the feelings and the fancies of many whom the lack of patronage had hitherto bound in silence. Even in the very teeth of apathy, in the frail vehicle of a gazette, or in the fleeting pages of a periodical work—we have seen and read productions—rude indeed and unpolished, when compared to the labored finish which leisure, and pecuniary ease, and fashionable patronage allow to other hands—but pregnant with poetic spirit—and full of those materials which, properly disposed and adorned, constitute the lyric and the epic.

The following production is a genuine LYRIC—it possesses the animation, the apostrophe, the irregularity of that species of poem—which, when celebrating NATIONAL events (and indeed it belongs to no other subject) is capable of exciting some of the noblest feelings of our nature. The writer has evidently imitated, both in description and verification the peculiar manner of Walter Scott, & though in many instances he fails in the happy associations of that artful writer—yet in some, we venture to say, he is so successful, that PARTS OF THIS LITTLE POEM, IF READ SEPARATELY, AND UNDER THE SIGNATURE OF SCOTT, MIGHT BE ATTRIBUTED TO HIM WITHOUT ANTICIPATING VIOLENCE TO OUR FEASTES. There are in this poem, “The Battle of Lake Erie,” doubtless several rude and careless lines, several touches not distinct—and a few thoughts inadvertently repeated. But its BEAUTIES cannot fail to be perceived and felt. The opening of the scene—the silence and repose of nature, CONTRASTED with the subsequent battle scene—the warmth and glow of sentiment that enlivens it—the exclamation

“Down, down your flags,”

introduced with such fine effect—and the gentle fall from the enthusiasm of the fight—when the poet turns to the reader and addresses him,

“I know’tis true you love to read  
Of noble knights of former day,  
I know you sigh o’er martial deed,  
And grieve those times are passed away.”

In these we discover no inconsiderable share of good taste, and a true poetic spirit. More enlarged, more elaborate, and more DETAILED, in the account of a battle, every feature of which bears the complexion of heroism—we may say of romance—this poem would have carried with it, at least in our eyes, a claim to a more permanent abode, than the ephemeral columns of the “Patriot.” Such is it, the author ought not to continue anonymous—for we assure him we shall always be happy of his correspondence.

FOR THE SOUTHERN PATRIOT.

BATTLE OF LAKE ERIE.

On, rude is the land where the cliff and the mountain overshadow the water’s dark tremulous glow; Which flows from the north from its cold icy fountain, And passes through Erie to O’er the lake; That torrent is rough, as it bursts from the north, But calmly extending across the broad lakes; From their silent expanse serenely goes forth, Till it foams where the loud roaring cataract breaks.

There the roar of the fall with the wild Indian yell, For ages long past has mingled its sound; And often, together, the tumult would swell Its echoes thro’ sky and the shore all around. The flood still is pouring, The tall still is roaring, And deafens each neighboring shore; But the war-hoop no longer Sounds louder and stronger, While drowning the cataract’s roar.

Tis not by the yell of the war-hooping I am fired;— At the deeds of the savage I droop and grow weary;

I now sing of honour and glory acquired, Where our thunderers were heard on the waters of Erie.

The dark rolling waters of Erie had flowed For ages on ages in silence along; And its black mountain-shore had ne’er yet echoed

The loud cannon’s roar or the mariner’s song.

But the cross of St. George o’er her bosom now floats,

While Columbia’s brave EAGLE is streaming afar;

And the thunders that sleep in their ships and their boats,

Will shortly be roused in the tempest of war.

Where yonder beams of morning play, Through eastern portals comes the day; And o’er the darksome silent sky Spreads its gay light so cheerfully— With fluid gold it tinges now.

The welkin space and mountain’s brow Far in the east those clouds behold, Which seem in heavenly flame enfl’d.

There blessed angels love to lie, And look abroad through earth and sky; As from the vigils of the night, Leaving the earth for realms of light; And gazing round, below, above, They read unutterable love.

On that calm and glorious morn, The Lake reflected back the dawn, To waken warriors roused in time

To meet the approaching fray— No longer now does silence reign, But seamen’s shouts and cheerful strain, And hoisted sails and moving oar, Proclaim our warriors “sleep no more”

For ‘tis a busy day!—

Proud o’er the Lake, (a gallant throng!) Albion’s squadron sweeps along,

Like foam that roars upon the wave; White pennons floating o’er the brave, Are seen afar through mist and cloud;

And now is seen each mast and shroud; And as the morning breezes blow,

Nearer and nearer comes the foe. There thunders sleep which soon will wake

Their first rude notes upon the Lake; Upon whose bosom ne’er before, Relentless Death his victims bore.

Solemn and slow the adverse squadrons move,

While the bright orb of day rolls on above; O! it’s a glorious sight to see them sweep, Like clouds in air, across the gentle deep; Their sails all set, their banners steaming high;

While there the Cross, while here the EAGLE

fly.

With all things smiling in the autumn-sky, And clouds of amber gently sailing by; While just below, the lake is heaving bright; And swells of timid vapour catch the light.

As from some black and silent cloud, That moves upon the face of day, The flashing lightnings sudden play,

And muttering thunders roar aloud; While darting on the mountain’s side,

Their pour destruction far and wide;

So, on that calm and gentle wave,

Where all was silent as the grave,

The reign of peace is o’er;

And to the cannon’s dreadful roar;

Echo the mountain, rock and shore;

For now the British thunders pour

Destruction round, behind, before;

Whilst the dark LAKE receives the gore

Of men who fall to rise no more.

Silent and slow our vessels glide,

While ruin pours on every side;

But now, our port holes gaping wide,

Our fires begin to glow;

And forth the awful thunders broke,

And ruin went with every stroke,

And death with every blow.

But see our strong and gallant bark, Where stands the Hero of the Lake,

She slowly moves, the only mark,

On which the opposing torrents break.

Each brace and bowline shot away,

She moves a perfect wreck;

She meets the wind like waving trees,

She’s tossed like cloud upon the breeze,

And ruin crowds her deck.

Oh! yonder sees the HERO SAU,

White balls as thick as autumn’s hail,

Around the little vessel pour;

Secure the sails ‘mid fire and smoke.

As did of yore that gallant boat,

Which fearless CESAR bore.

In triumph now another deck

Receives the warrior from the wreck,

In safety and in glory;

And now more strong the breezes blow,

And drive him nearer to the ice,

To death or victory.

Now fierce amid the foe they dash,

Their masts and spars while falling crash,

Their ships are driven,

By broadsides riven—

Is Albion struck abra?

From larboard and from starboard side,

Our streaming port holes gaping wide,

Send tenfold thunders o’er the tide,

And rike them fore and aft.

“Down, down your flags, or not a foe

Shall live to tell this tale of woe;

Down, down your flags, or not a boat

Above the blood-red stream shall float;

And down there come—the strife is o’er—

Beneath the gale is heard no more.

The groan, the shriek, or cannon’s roar;

And sink the thunders on the distant shore.

I know ‘tis true you love to read

Of noble knights of former day;

I know you sigh o’er martial deed,

And grieve those times are passed away.”

Has just received from Philadelphia, and is now opening at his Store, Main-street, Lexington, an elegant assortment of Merchandise, which he is determined to sell low, wholesale or retail for Cash—he has fresh Teas, and many India goods that have been very scarce for some time past—such as Senshaw, Lettstrings, Sunstucks, India Mulls, plain and figured China ware, &c. &c. together with an elegant assortment of fancy goods, suitable to the season.

May 10, 1816. 20tf

## DIRECT TAX OF 1815.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the subscriber has received lists of the Direct Tax of the United States for 1815, remaining due upon property in the following counties in the state of Kentucky, not owned, occupied, or superintended by some person residing within the collection district in which it is situated, and that he is authorised to receive the said Tax, with an addition of ten per centum thereon.—Provided such payment is made within one year after the day on which the collector of the district where such property lies, and notified that the Tax had become due on the same.

For what County. Date of Collectors notification that the Tax had become due.

Livingston	February 1, 1816.
Caldwell	ditto
Christian	ditto
Breckenridge	ditto
Ohio	ditto
Grayson	ditto
Muhlenburg	ditto
Henderson	ditto
Hopkins	ditto
Union	ditto
Bullitt	April 1, 1816.
Jefferson	ditto
Henry	ditto
Shelby	ditto

JOHN H. MORTON,  
Collector designated by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Collector’s Office July 26, 1816.—36-8\*

\* \* \* The Printers in this state authorised to publish the laws of the United States, will insert this advertisement once a week for eight weeks successively, and forward their accounts to this office.

## OLYMPIAN SPRINGS.

This establishment is now in proper order for the reception of visitors. The arrangements are such as will render the situation of those who come agreeable.

June 10, 1816. 25-tf

## NEW GOODS, CHEAP FOR CASH.

### E. WARFIELD

Has just received from Philadelphia, and is now opening at his Store, Main-street, Lexington, an elegant assortment of Merchandise, which he will sell to suit purchasers, at a very moderate advance, viz.

Superfine flour, per barrel \$ 3.41,

Ditto ditto per cwt. 2.50

Fine ditto per cwt. 2.00

Middlings per cwt. 1.25

Lexington July 15, 1816. 29

JOHN H. MORTON. & Co.

Offers for sale at their Steam Mill, Flour of every description, at the following prices:

Superfine flour, per barrel \$ 3.41,

Ditto ditto per cwt. 2.50

Fine ditto per cwt. 2.00

Middle ditto per cwt. 1.25

Lexington July 15, 1816. 29

ANDREW STANTON,  
COMMISSION MERCHANT,

HAS opened an assortment of Merchandise, in that commodious brick building on Main street, nearly opposite Mr. Lewis Sanders’s Domestic Warehouse, which he will dispose of on reasonable terms for cash, country produce, planks, scantling, &c.

Having rented Mr. Sanders’s Steam Mill, at the lower end of Water-street, he is in want of Wheat and shelled Corn—He is now grinding, and the highest price will be given, delivered at the Mill, for these articles. In the purchase or sale of produce and merchandise, or any other business, in the Commission line, he flatters himself his long experience, and extensive acquaintance, will enable him to serve in the best manner, all those who may please to avail him with their commands.

May 10, 1816. 20tf

LEXINGTON, JUNE 22, 1816.

LEXINGTON, JUNE 22, 1816.